THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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New Series.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1847. Vol. 5.--No. 52

The New Orleans National wants the President to follow the example of the Emperor of Russia—to go to the wars, and take command in person of our army in Mexico.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Despatches from Maj. Downing.

CITY OF MEXICO, UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1847.

MR. GALES & SEATON: My dear old friends, I'm alive yet, though I've been through showers of balls as thick as hailstones. I got your paper containing my letter that I wrote on the road to the war. The letters I wrote afterwards, the guerrillas and robbers are so thick, I think it is ten chances to one if you got 'em.—Some of Gineral Scott's letters is missing in the same way. Now we've got the city of Nexico annexed, I think the Postmaster General ought to have a more regular line of stages running here, so our letters may go safe. I wish you would touch the President and Mr. Johnson up a little about this mail-stage business, so they may keep all the coachmakers at work, and see that the farmers raise horses as fast as they can, for I don't think they have any idea how long the roads is this way, nor how fast we are gaining south. If we keep on annexin as fast as we have done for a year or two past, it wouldn't take much more than half a dozen years to get clear down to t'other end of South America, clear to Cape Horn, which would be a very good stopping place; for then, if our Government got into bad sledding in North America, and found themselves in a bad dilemma that hadn't no horn to suit 'em, they would have a horn in South America that they might hold on to.

I hope there aint no truth in the story that was buzzed about here in the army, a day or two ago, that Mr. Polk had an idea, when we got through annexin down this way, of trying his hand at it over in Europe and Africa, and round there.—And, to prevent any quarrelling beforehand about it on this side of the water, he's agoing to agree to run the Missouri compromise line over there, and cut Europe into free States and Africa into slave States. Now, I think he had better keep still about that till we get this South America business all done, and well tied up. It isn't well for a body to have too much business on hands at once. There's no knowing what little flurries we may get into yet, and there's always danger if you have too much sail spread in a squall. However, I haven't time to talk about this now.

You will get the accounts of the battles in Gineral Scott's letters, so I needn't say much about them. But it's been a hard up-hill work all the way from Vera Cruz here; and I don't think my old friend Gineral Jackson himself would have worked through all the difficulties and done the business up better than Gineral Scott has. But the killed and wounded, the dead and dying, scattered all along the way for three hundred miles, it's a heart-aching thought. I don't love to think about it. It is too bad that we didn't have more men, so as to march straight through without fighting, instead of having jest enough to encourage the enemy to bring out their largest armies and fight their hardest battles.

One of the hardest brushes we had, after I got here, was the attack upon Chapultepec. I had been into the city trying to bring Santa Anna to terms; but, when I found it was no use, I come out and told Gineral Scott there was no way but to fight it out, and, although I was only the President's private embassador, I didn't like to stand and look on when he was so weak-handed, and if he would tell me where to take hold I would give him a lift. The Gineral said he expected there would be a hard pull to take Chapultepec, and as Gineral Pillow was placed where he would be likely to have the heaviest brunt of it, I might be doing the country a great service if I would jine in with Gineral Pillow, as my experience under Gineral Jackson and insight into military affairs would no doubt be very useful to that valiant officer. So I took hold for that day as one of Gineral Pillow's aids.

When we come to march up and see how strong the enemy's works was, says I, Gineral Pillow it is as much as all our lives is worth to go right straight up and storm that place in the face and eyes of all their guns; I think we ought to fortify a little. Suppose we dig a ditch round here in front of the enemy's works. At that the Gineral's eyes flashed, and he swore right out. Says he, "No, d—n the ditches, I've no opinion of 'em; they are nothing but a bother, and never ought to be used. The best way is to go right into the enemy pell mell." So, on we went, and Pillow fit like a tiger till he got wounded, and then the rest of us that wasn't shot down had to finish the work up the best way we could.

The long and the short of it is, we fit our way into the city of Mexico and annexed it. Santa Anna cleared out the night afore with what troops he had left, and is scouring about the country to get some more places ready for us to annex. When he gets another place all ready for the ceremony, and gets it well fortified, and has an army of twenty or thirty thousand men in the forts and behind the breastworks, we shall march down upon upon 'em with five or six thousand men and go through the flurry. After they have shot down about half of us, the rest of us will climb in, over the mouths of their cannons, and annex that place; and so on, one after another.

It is pretty hard work annexin in this way: but that is the only way it can be done. It will be necessary for the President to keep hurrying on his men this way; to keep our ranks full, for we've got a great deal of ground to go over yet.—What we've annexed in Mexico, so far, is'nt but a mere circumstance to what we've got to do.

Some think the business is'nt profitable; but it's only because they have'nt ciphered into it fur enough to understand it. Upon an average, we get at least ten to one for our outlay, any way you can figure it up—I mean in the matter of people. Take for instance, the city of Mexico. It cost us only two or three thousand men to annex it, after we got into the neighborhood of it: and we get at least one hundred and fifty thousand people in that city, and some put it down as high as two hundred thousand. Some find fault with the *quality* of the people we get in this country, jest as if that had any thing to do with the merits of the case. They ought to remember that in a Government like ours, where the people is used for voting, and where every nose counts one, it is the *number* that we are to stand about in annexin, and not the quality, by no means. So that in the matter of people we are doing a grand business. And as to the money, it is no matter what it costs us, for money grows in the ground in Mexico, and can always be had for digging.

There's a thousand things in this country that I should like to tell you about if I had time; but things is so unsettled here yet, that I have rather a confused chance to write. So I must break off here, and write a few lines to the President, but remain your old friend, in all latitudes, clear down to Cape Horn.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To James K. Polk, President of the United States, and all Annexed Countries.

DEAR SIR: I've done my best according to your directions, to get round Santa Anna, but it is all no use. He's as slippery as an eel, and has as many lives as a cat. Trist and I together can't hold him, and Scott and Taylor can't kill him off. We get fast hold of him with our diplomatics, but he slips through our fingers; and Scott and Taylor cuts his head off in every town where they can catch him, but he always comes to life in the next town, and shows as many heads as if he had never lost one. I had a long talk with him in the city, and pinned him right down to the bargain he made with you when you let him into Vera Cruz, and asked him why he didn't stick to it. He said he did stick to it so far as circumstances rendered it prudent.

"But," says I, "Gineral Santa Anna, that aint the thing; a bargain's a bargain, and if a man has any honor he will stick to it. Now," says I, "didn't you agree, if the President would give orders to our Commodore to let you into Vera Cruz, didn't you agree to put your shoulder to the wheel and help on this annexin business, so as to make easy work of it?—And now, I ask you, as a man of honor, have you done it?"

"Circumstances alters cases, Major," says Santa Anna. "When Mr. Polk and 'I had that understanding, he thought he 'needed a few more votes than he could 'muster in his own country to bring him 'into the Presidency for a second term. 'So we agreed, if I would turn over the 'votes of Mexico to him to bring him in 'another term, he would afterwards turn 'over his part of the votes in North A-'merica to me, so as to bring me in next 'time. But I soon found it would be 'throwing our labor away, for Mr. Polk's 'part of the votes in his country was 'getting so small that they wouldn't do 'much good to either of us. So I con-'cluded to hold on to what I had got, and 'stick to the Presidency of Mexico."

"Then," says I, "you aint agoing to stick to your bargain, are you?"

"No," says he, "circumstances alters 'cases."

Then I tried to *scare* him out of it. I told him our folks would whip the Mexicans all into shoestrings in a little while. And it made no odds whether he fit for annexin or against it, we should go on jest the same, and before another year was out Mr. Polk would be President of every foot of Mexico; for we should get through annexin the whole of it.

"Very well," says he, "go on; the Mex-'icans like the business; they can stand 'it longer than Mr. Polk can; for Mr. 'Polk will have all the work to do over 'every year as long as he lives, for there 'is'nt a place in Mexico that will stay an-'nexed any longer than jest while you 'are holding on to it."

So you see there's no doing any thing with Santa Anna. What course it is best to take now seems rather a puzzler. I haven't time to give you my views about it in this despatch, but will try to soon. Give my love to Mr. Ritchie. I meant to write him too, but I shall have to wait till next time.

Your faithful friend and private embassador.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Prospect before us.

Even since the emission of our paper of yesterday we have confirmation of the determination of the Executive—having done nothing within the last eight months but place the country in a more difficult pass in regard to the Mexican War than it stood in when Congress last adjourned—not to wait the five short weeks which intervene before Congress will again be in session, but to take such measures as in its high and mighty wisdom and power it deems expedient for THE PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF MEXICO! Truly did the organ of the Government (the Official Gazette) predict, twelve months before the President brought on the war, not only the war itself, but the "SECOND Conquest of Mexico." Already we are so deeply in for it, that all the attention of our National Government at this moment is absorbed, instead of in the proper affairs and interests of this People, in providing for the final conquest and government of a great Nation, between whom and the United States, when it pleased our President to go to war with it, there existed, unrepealed and still unbroken, a Treaty, the fundamental article of which was that "there shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and *a true and sincere friendship* between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, in all the extent of their possession," &c.

The objects for which this Government was established have *no relation* to such a state of things as this conquest and proposed permanent occupation of Mexico. The Constitution of the United States confers no such powers upon Congress, much less upon the Executive, as those which the President has exercised ever since Congress last adjourned, and was indeed preparing to exercise whilst Congress was yet in session.

* * * * But, not to transcend our present purpose, let us introduce to our readers the evidence which we now have of the *present* designs of the Executive. They will be found in the following extracts, the first of which is of precisely equal authority with the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger, which we have frequently had occasion to speak of, and the second of which is from a source always much to be relied upon:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE SUN.

"Washington, Oct. 26, 1847.

'Sufficient intimations have been thrown 'out in regard to the orders recently sent 'to Gen. Scott to convince me that he has 'been directed—1st. to trouble himself no 'longer about truces, armistices, negotiations, or protocols; 2d. to leave undisturbed the shadow of a Government 'now at Queretaro; 3d. TO PREPARE FOR 'PERMENENT OCCUPATION, and for tranquillizing the country; 4th. to *disarm* 'the whole population of the cities and 'country on the road from Vera Cruz to 'Mexico, and break up and destroy their 'arms; and, 5th. to levy contributions upon the principal cities and States."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"Washington, October 25.

'The Government sends frequent messages to Gen. Scott. A messenger [Mr. 'Tasistro] left this morning with despatches for him. I learn, from various 'sources, that the Administration has 'given such orders to Gen. Scott as will 'prevent him from again offering *or accepting* an armistice, or inviting the 'Mexican Government to make peace.—'The day has gone by, too, for offering 'any pecuniary inducements to the Mexi-'can rulers, or *compensation for territory*."

Just at the moment of meeting with these consentaneous indications from Headquarters of our Government, we received also the New Orleans "Delta" of the 19th of this month, containing a letter from its correspondent at the Headquarters of our army in the city of Mexico, under date of September 17th. The "Delta"—itself always under the delusion which, more fatal to the public welfare than its annual pestilence to individual health, seems to pervade almost the entire population of New Orleans, that it will be not only politic but honorable in the United States to occupy the whole of Mexico, and eventually seize and possess as much of it as the most rapacious "annexationist" wants—testifies to the intelligence of its correspondent, and to his opportunities of acquiring such correct information as entitles his opinions to great weight. The views of one thus vouched for, as disclosed in the following extracts, appear to us to be at this moment of the greatest consequence, and we lose no time therefore in laying them before our readers, and entreating their earnest attention to them:

Extracts from the correspondent of the "Delta," writing from the city of Mexico, under date of September 17th.

"The attitude of affairs by which we are surrounded leave us but one of two alternatives, to wit: military occupation and government of the country, or to fall back upon the base of our operations, take up our boundary line, and hold the harbors of the country until Mexico, tired of her oppressed condition, sues for peace to relieve her from the chains which bind her upon the Gulf and the Pacific; annexation of the States of Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, San Luis, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, or any other of those popular States included in the line drawn from Vera Cruz to the Pacific, being totally out of the question, and *one of the greatest fallicies ever propogated*. If we did annex them the North never would consent to the existence of slavery in any of them, and to allow them all the rights and immunities which we as free citizens enjoy, would bring about a state of affairs which would endanger the existence of our own free institutions, and so disturb the equilibrium of the movements of our Government as to make us rue the day we ever put foot upon the soil of Mexico. The people are totally and wholly unprepared, by habits, education, and nature, for exercising those high and important duties required by civilization and a free and liberal Government.

"The system of church government at present exercised here would have to be admitted and continued, or we would have to encounter a foe more formidable in its resources, more powerful in its combats, than all the bristling bayonets, glittering swords, and death-dealing artillery over which we have already triumphed. A war of religion is one of those wars which is never ended until one or the other of the parties is exterminated, or so enfeebled as to be unable to offer resistance; and in a country so thickly populated as this it would inevitably be the result. Therefore, in view of things as they actually exist, I take it for granted that *annexation of this section of this country is totally impracticable!* and those who have been its advocates in the United States—myself, to some extent, among others—are ignorant of the difficulties our Government would have to encounter, and the endless trouble and exasperation it would lead to.

"*Military occupation* and government of all the country we have conquered, to my mind *offers no fewer objections than annexation*. According to the opinions of the persons in this army whose views, by their acknowledged ability, are entitled to the most weight, it would take an army of at least one hundred thousand men to occupy and garrison the different States and military posts. How long would it take us to get this force equipped and in the field? The President last winter called for ten additional regiments, (ten thousand men,) and, although it was during the short session of Congress, a portion of the troops have not yet arrived, and those which have come did not arrive at the seat of operations until the month of August. They were enlisted for the war, under the excitement of active operations and a spirited campaign. Now that the excitement of the campaign has ended, that the next session of Congress is a long one, how long will it take us to throw into this country one hundred thousand troops, when they know that their life is to be the dull monotony of the garrison? But admitting, for the sake of argument, that they could be sent here by the expiration of one year, is a standing army of one hundred thousand men in consonance with the spirit of our republican and free institutions? Would it move with the same simplicity and regularity our old army has? Would the military profession retain its present ability, its scientific attainments, its dignity, and its high character, by being so suddenly enlarged to one hundred thousand? I think I may safely answer, no! Again: *how would this large army have to be supported?* Will the people of the United States consent to supply a revenue for its support? Will they consent to any further and permanent enlargement of the public expenditures *for the sake of holding a territory from which they would derive very little benefit for years to come*? If we may judge of the aversion of the people of the United States to high taxation, high duties, unproductive expenditures of the public treasure, I think I may be safe in concluding that *they never will consent to the support of a standing army sufficient to garrison and occupy that portion we have already*, and what of necessity we would have to conquer.

"Let us examine the other alternative, and see if our interests do not require that we should fall back upon the base of our operations, and, if nothing more, await the disposition of the American Congress.

"We are here, and for the present isolated from the Government and the rest of the army. From the time the army set foot on the Rio Grande we have had nothing but a succession of brilliant victories—we have penetrated the very heart of Mexico with four different columns, and from each point there has been a triumphal march—the stars and stripes have never as yet suffered a defeat.

"The valor and superiority of our own arms have been established beyond question or doubt—Mexico has been humbled and degraded in the eyes of the world, while our own brilliant achievements stand up prominently as a precedent in the annals of the world, to be admired and boasted of when the actors themselves shall lie mouldering in the dust. National and personal ambition has been satisfied. The nation will be proud of the trophies and those who won them.—But with our successes *we have arrived at the end of our rope*; the capital has fallen, and there is nothing to offer us any further resistance. The President, Gen. Santa Anna, has abdicated the Presidency, and the commander of the army left, with a small body guard, for parts unknown, and is now in fact a flying fugitive—the army of 32,000, which they had when we arrived before the city, does not now number over 3,000, without means of support, and deserting every day. Can our army do any thing more—could it be expected to have done any thing more? Now there is no new enterprise which offers itself, and there is no Government with which we can arrange our difficulties. Therefore, I would ask, if we had not better *pack up our wagons as soon as the sick are able to be moved, and fall back upon the base of our operations, and await the action of our Government*? Then our wounded and sick could be better provided for, and our army better and cheaper supplied and placed in good quarters—the volunteers sent home—the regulars drilled, and the regiments filled up and prepared to occupy the boundary we may determine. This course of policy, in my opinion, considering the existing circumstances, is preferable on more accounts than one. It leaves the Government at home in a position to carry out its views with facility and without delay. It would leave the army in a position as convenient in point of transportation, to the occupation of our boundary, as though it were a barrack in the United States."

FROM MEXICO.

INTERESTING NEWS.

We copy from the New Orleans Courier the subjoined extract of a private letter, which the Courier states to be "from a high source of military information," and says that "every word of it may be implicitly relied upon." Besides recapitulating the victories obtained by Gen. Scott on his way from Puebla to the city of Mexico, it gives the amount of force with which he commenced his march, and the number of lives lost on both sides during the insurrection which followed the entrance of our army into the capital:

CITY OF MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 19, 1847.

MY DEAR FRIEND: At last we are in possession of the capital of Mexico, and snugly quartered in the far-famed "Halls of Montezuma."

Believing that it will interest you to understand the principal movements of our army since it left Puebla, as I am conversant with them all, I will relate them, and you will find them among the most interesting operations of war that have occurred during the nineteenth century.

When Gen. Scott had completed his arrangements and concentrated his forces at Puebla in the early part of August, and when he saw the sudden disappearance of the speck of peace which had been held out to him and Mr. Trist, he at once determined to move his whole available force upon the capital, by which demonstration he hoped to compel the Mexicans to accept our offer of peace.

Accordingly, our advance division (Twiggs's 2,600 regulars) took up the line of march in the morning of the 7th of August; the divisions of Quitman, Worth, and Pillow, (2,300 regulars, 5,200 volunteers) following in the above order, and at intervals of twenty-four hours.

We expected little or no resistance until we reached the valley of Mexico, nor did we meet any. We encountered strong natural fortifications at and in the vicinity of Rio Frio. But the enemy seemed to hold himself in reserve for the determined resistance our army met with after passing that region, midway between Puebla and this city, and after we had entered the valley of Mexico.

The reconnoissance of our engineers and information derived from other sources induced Gen. Scott to make his first demonstration upon the Pinon, so called—a height very strong by nature and doubly so by the science of the Mexicans, who left nothing undone to make the position impregnable. A further reconnoissance satisfied Gen. Scott and induced him to believe that the Pinon could be turned by the flank; which was accordingly done, and we retired from Ayotla, passed through Chalco, and, after innumerable difficulties, reached San Augustine, ten miles from the capital, on the 18th August.

Worth's division was thrown forward a league to San Antonio on our right, and Gen. Pillow, with Cadwalader's and Shields's brigades, and Twiggs's division on our left.

Worth's division was much annoyed by the enemy's guns at San Antonio as we were trying to turn that position, when a brisk cannonade was carried on by the troops under Gen. Pillow against the enemy's batteries at Contreros. In the morning of the 20th August, Riley's brigade of regulars, supported by Cadwalader's brigade, assaulted the strong works, while the rifles stood ready to flank, and at a signal one rush was made, the works carried, twenty-two guns (some eighteen-pounders and O'Brien's guns taken at Buena Vista) captured, and also eleven hundred prisoners, sixty wagon loads of ammunition, three hundred pack mules, and eighteen thousand dollars in money, besides killing more than seven hundred men; and all this was done in seventeen minutes by the watch, with a loss on our part of only forty-seven men killed and wounded.

Leaving our prizes, Shields's brigade pursued the enemy to Tlalpan, followed by all the troops under Pillow; when Gen. Scott ordered Twiggs by one road, Pillow by another, and Worth by a third, to advance upon the enemy, then in large force and strong position (18,000 men) at Churubusco, and the *tete du pont* near by.

Worth drove the enemy from San Augustine, who fled to *tete du pont*. At these places on obstinate resistance was made for two hours and more, when the enemy fled to the city, followed by the dragoons and light troops to the very gates, leaving upwards of three hundred dead and one thousand prisoners, besides a dozen guns and large quantities of fixed ammunition. Our loss was about one thousand and forty killed and wounded. Here we captured about sixty of our deserters, fifty of whom were hanged last week.

In these three fights we lost many of the best and noblest officers in the service.

General Scott wisely recalled the troops as, by entering the city, (which could most readily have been done,) the authorities would have been dispersed, and all chances of peace dispelled forever.

On the 21st General Mora, chief engineer of Mexico, came out, and meeting Gen. Scott at Coluean, made propositions for a truce. The advance of the army moved to Misquaka and Tacubaya, and on the 24th a truce was signed, and Mr. Trist met the four Mexican Commissioners, when negotiations were commenced.

During the first four days of the truce there were so many palpable violations of it, in stoning our teamsters, murdering our men, receiving reinforcements, laboring on their forts, &c., that, finally, on the 6th September, Gen. Scott demanded explanation, apology, and redress, or the reopening of hostilities. Santa Anna having sent an undignified and impertinent answer to Gen. Scott on the 7th, Gen. Worth, with 2,200 regulars, assaulted the mill of San Salvador, defended by the Mexican army, 16,000 men, commanded by Santa Anna in person, drove the whole of them from the field, blowing up the foundry at the mill, taking six guns, a good supply of ammunition, seven hundred prisoners, and killing and wounding two thousand five hundred Mexicans.—Our loss was about seven hundred killed and wounded.

By the morning of the 12th September our engineers had made a reconnoissance of every position; and, while Twiggs's division was making a strong demonstration at the San Antonio gate, Gen. Scott had matured his plans to take the strong castle of Chapultepec by assault.

The 12th was occupied in bombarding this castle, and in the morning of the 13th five hundred picked men, supported by Quitman on our right, Pillow in the centre, and Worth on our left, carried Chapultepec at the point of the bayonet. At this place we killed some three or four hundred, and took above three hundred prisoners and an immense quantity of ammunition. A Mexican was killed in the act of setting fire to three mines, with the intention of blowing up the castle and killing every soul in it. Gen. Smith's brigade joined Quitman's division in this fight. Riley's brigade was ordered up from the San Antonio gates.

Having secured our prizes, Quitman's division and Smith's brigade (Riley's subsequently joined) took the Tacubaya road, while Pillow's and Worth's divisions took the San Cosme road, and pursued the enemy to the gates of the city, which after some fighting were carried. At these places our loss was very great, but it is not yet ascertained.—Worth's division dug their way half a mile through stone walls, took to the house-tops, and carried every thing before them. Santa Anna, knowing that next morning we would drive him out, evacuated the city with all his army, and on the 14th we took possession of the palace.

On the morning of the 14th September General Scott and staff entered the city, and after reviewing the troops were escorted to the palace.

As the troops were about to move to their quarters, a large body of leperos commenced firing on our men from the house-tops, and a general street fight ensued, which was kept up two days and nights,

when the priests and authorities, finding the leperos worsted, called on Gen. Scott who stopped the further effusion of blood by recalling the troops, and every thing is now as quiet as if no hostilities existed. We killed nearly one thousand leperos, and lost in killed and wounded about one hundred men.

History cannot point to more brilliant actions nor to a more successful campaign. Every effort of our arms has been crowned with success, and every officer and soldier has rendered himself worthy of his country's everlasting gratitude.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

E. W. CARR, Sun Buildings, North East corner of Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD," and is clothed with full power to receipt for all monies paid him on these objects.

Internal Improvement Meeting.

The citizens of Somerset county, friendly to the construction of a Rail Road through the county, and the improvement of our turnpike road from Cumberland to intersect slackwater navigation at West Newton, or either of the above important objects, are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening (November 15th) of next court week.

MANY.

THANKSGIVING.—The 25th of November has been designated as thanksgiving day in the following States:

Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

☞Counterfeit 5's on the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg are in circulation in this neighborhood. The general appearance of the notes is rough and the paper flimsy—they are shorter than the genuine. So, look out.—Chamb. Whig.

A letter to the New Orleans Bee, from the Rio Grande, says: "Two hundred 'Government horses were sold at auction 'a few days ago, at an awful sacrifice, not 'averaging more than ten dollars a head, 'they probably cost each ten times that 'sum."

This reminds us of the transactions of the Florida war, when steamboat wood was furnished to the Government at fifty dollars per cord, and bacon which cost the Government twelve cents a pound was sold at two and three cents, and bought up by the contractors to be again sold to Uncle Sam. When we see the *items* in the account of this Mexican war, this sale of horses will, by comparison, prove to be a *mere circumstance*. Many large fortunes will be made by Government favorites at the expense of the people of the United States. There are a class of men in this country who, if consulted, would never have the country in a state of peace; not that they fight the battles of the country, or are inspired by the ambition to win a name. No such ideas enter into their heads. They stay at home and *make money*. Jobs and contracts are the fields of their ambition, and the greater the expense incurred by the country the wider is the field of their exploits.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

☞The Locofocos profess to think, says the Louisville Journal, that the acquisition of New Mexico and the Californias would be an ample remuneration for all our losses in the war. If, a year and a half ago the question had been asked whether our country ought to be willing to purchase those territories at the cost of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars and the lives of ten or fifteen thousand of her heroic yeomanry, who is there amongst us that would not have thundered forth an indignant negative!

Where is the Locofoco that can tell us the relative value of wild lands and human life? How many acres of Mexican ground will reimburse us for the death of Ringgold? How many for the death of Ridgley? How many for the death of Clay? How many for the death of Hamer? How many for the death of Butler? How many for each of the heroic privates that fell at Palo Alto, at Resaca, at Monterey, at Buena Vista, at Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, at Contreros, at Churubusco, and at the City of Mexico!—Gettysburg Star.

MEXICAN WHIGISM.—The Locofoco organs seem of late not to know any name for the Whigs but "*Mexican* Whigs."—Let us mention a few facts for the benefit of these callers of hard names. Two Kentucky regiments destined for Mexico are now encamped near this city, and we are assured by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who profess to know the fact that a large majority of the rank and file of both regiments are Whigs. The regiments are made up of men from nine of ten Congressional districts of Kentucky; but Lynn Boyd's district, the only Locofoco district in the State, is not represented by a solitary volunteer in either regiment! Let the Locofocos, whose tongues are so familiar with the phrase "Mexican Whigs," digest these facts as they may.—Louisville Journal.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?—We find, copied into the Pennsylvanian, without dissent, the following opinion expressed in a letter from Mexico, in relation to the war. It fully confirms the views of Waddy Thompson:

"I know, whatever may have been the provocations of this war, I cannot help lamenting it. Mexico is not the country where the war can bear its own expenses. On the contrary, the farming class of the people, and all the loungers about, after having been expelled or left their homes, form guerrilla bands, relying for their subsistance chiefly on the plundering of our stores. The longer the war lasts, the more the country will be desolated and reduced to a state of barbarity; the more impossible will it become to regain the immense sums which it cost to recover."

Knowing all this—the Administration persists in the war, regardless of the loss of life, or the misery it may entail upon the country subjugated or the people at home. If the Administration is wise, it will abandon its former policy, and should it persist in its folly, we hope Congress will teach it wisdom.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Pennsylvanian announces the appointment of Isaac G. McKinley, editor of the "Democratic Union," as Postmaster at Harrisburg, in this State, in place of Jas. Peacock, Esq., removed. We have been informed that Mr. Peacock's removal was owing to his participation in the Taylor State Convention recently held in Harrisburg.—Philad. Bulletin.

☞A Whig Treasurer has been elected in Northampton county. We are glad that a ray of light has at last broken in upon that dark and benighted region.—Persevere, Whigs! The future is bright with hope.

We have in our office, (says the Cleveland Herald,) subject to the inspection of the curious, the straw through which Polk *sucked in* the Tariff men of Pennsylvania in 1844.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.—The New York Herald states that despatches have been received at Washington from the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, stating that a British merchant vessel, of light tonnage, freighted with merchandize for an English merchant, resident in Mexico, has been seized and condemned as a lawful prize, on the principle that a merchant permanently residing in Mexico, no matter of what power he may be a subject, is to be treated in time of war as a citizen of the country in which he resides and does business.

This proceeding is sustained by the practice of the British admiralty courts during the war between France and England, and also during the war of 1812 and '15, between the United States and Great Britain.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The New Orleans Delta gives the following summary of the number killed and wounded in the attack on Chapultepec and the city of Mexico:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
1. Worth's Div'n.	140	766	27
2. Twiggs' "	36	191	10
3. Pillow's "	21	111	10
4. Quitman's "	41	267	
Total,	239	1338	47

Killed, wounded and missing in the four divisions of Generals Worth, Twiggs, Pillow and Quitman, 1623.

BRIBES TO DESERTERS.—The New Orleans Picayune translates from the Dairio del Gobierno of Mexico, a proclamation of Santa Anna's issued in April, inviting the American soldiers to desert, and offering such inducements as the following: To every single deserter a donation of $10, and the value of his arms, to every one who brings a hundred with him, $500 for himself besides $10 for each of the others, for two hundred, $1000, and so on for other numbers, at the rate of $500 for every hundred; each deserter to have in addition 200 square acres of land. A larger quantity for officers, according to their rank, &c.

☞The Election in Pennsbury township, Chester county, was held in a wagon stationed in the middle of the road. In the wagon bed were seated the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks. After the election, symptons of a storm having shown themselves, Judges, Inspectors, ballot-boxes and all, were wheeled off to a school house near by, where the tickets were counted. The cause of this singular proceeding was owing to the fact, that the owner of the house, heretofore a public but now a private one, where the election is directed to be held, would not permit the election to be held upon his premises.

It begins to be ssid—and what is worse, believed—in Wall street, that Prime, Ward & Co.'s failure will turn out a very bad one. The £72,000 worth of bills protected by Barings for the honor of the house, must of course be paid up in full, and will probably absorb nearly the whole of the assets, leaving to the other creditors not more than ten cents in the dollar.—Such a result causes universal disappointment and regret; though, for my own part, I find it difficult to believe it can be so bad as this. Ten cents on the dollar would be a sad winding up of the great American banking house.—New York letter of Wash. Union.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Nov. 1—9 P. M.

A slip from the New Orleans Picayune dated 25th of October, 10 o'clock A. M., containing two letters received by the James L. Day, commending Gen. Patterson in the highest terms for his efforts in correcting the abuses in reference to the treatment of the sick, and his judicious arrangements to annoy and suppress the Guerrillas.

The 13th infantry marched from Vera Cruz with a train on the 17th, for the National Bridge.

There were 3500 troops at Bezara near Vera Cruz, viz: The 13th Infantry, Massachusetts and Ohio Regiments, 2 companies from Florida, Capt. Slappe's Illinois mounted men, ninety recruits for the First Dragoons, two companies of the 11th infantry, Voltiguer recruits, Tighlman's magnificent Light Artillery Battery; and half a mile beyond that are four companies of Texan Rangers.

The Flood in Ohio was very destructive. The Cincinnati Commercial says, in the Little Miami valley, the destruction of grain and other property has been immense. The railroad was damaged in several places, and the Wooster turnpike was inundated for miles.

An abutment of the bridge at Milford was washed away, and the Dam at Deerfield destroyed, causing a loss of about $6000. Most of the standing corn, on the banks of the stream is either destroyed or damaged, and several horses, cows, hogs, &c., have been lost.

A man named Parker was drowned in the road, on which the water was four feet deep.

There was considerable damage on the Great Miami. The embankment on the Miami Canal some distance above gave way, and a temporary suspension of navigation will be the consequence.

The aequeduct of the Miami canal, over Gregory's creek, is washed away.

A rumor was current yesterday, that the White Water canal had been badly injured.

The Turnpike near Franklin, was inundated, and a bridge in that vicinity destroyed. A small house about three miles beyond Franklin was swept off on Saturday night. The occupants escaped.

The rapidity of the rise may be judged from the fact that in one hour the river swelled nearly three feet plumb.

Several of Captain C. M. Clay's companies of volunteers, who were prisoners in Mexico, have published a card, in the course of which they say:

"When Captain Henry made his escape, and the Mexican commander, excited by that event, gave orders for the massacre of the Americans, Captain Clay exclaimed, "Kill the officers—spare the soldiers!" A Mexican Major ran to him, presenting a cocked pistol to his breast. He still exclaimed: "Kill me—kill the officers—but spare the men—they are innocent!" Who but C. M. Clay, with a loaded pistol to his head, and in the hand of an enraged enemy, would have shown such magnanimous self-devotion? If any man is entitled to be called the "soldier's friend," he is."

A SCAMP.—A fellow named Chase has recently made a tour through the northern part of the State of New York, representing himself, as he went, as being an agent of one of the factories at Lowell, for the purpose of engaging some thirty young women to proceed to that city, to be employed in said factory. Several females were induced to go to Lowell, and he managed to get their trunks into his possession and decamped, leaving the poor girls, in some instances, penniless. The rascal deserves to be whipped with a knot made of apron strings, while strength existed in the pretty arms of those he had robbed.

In seventeen years *five thousand miles* of Railroad have been constructed in the United States, at an expense of *one hundred and twenty millions of dollars!* This is unprecedented in the history of Civil Constructions. It demonstrates, beyond any other fact, the gigantic growth, the unceasing industry, and Cumulative Power of Capital, in this new and vigorous nation.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The question of removing the county seat from Orwigsburg to Pottsville, was submitted to the people last Tuesday, by a law of the last session, and carried affirmitively by a majority of nearly 500. Pottsville is centrally located in the county, and is to defray all the expenses of erecting public buildings.

DAMAGE BY A PRINTER'S MISTAKE.—In Rochester, (N. Y.) there are two Langworthy's, father and son. The first is L. B. Langworthy, a Democrat, and till lately the collector of the port. The son is S. B. Langworthy, a Whig, who signed a call for an Anti-Texas meeting. In setting up the call the compositor mistook S. for L., and the error escaped correction. This proof of heresy on the part of the Collector, was forwarded to Washington, and Mr. Langworthy, senior, was incontinently cast out of office.

The N. Y. Tribune says that the mercantile failures in England, notice of which was brought out by the steamer Cambria, involve the sum of $21,177,600. This is exclusive of a number of houses, whose liabilities are not stated.

The British army in Ireland is composed of 28,000 rank and file on duty; 21,600 pensioners; militia staffs on recruiting parties; and 10,000 in the constabulary—total 58,000 men.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE STATE SENATE.

The Senate is composed of 33 members—11 elected each year—this year 12, one to fill a vacancy. Of those holding over from last year 9 are Locofocos and 12 Whigs. The new Senators elected are below:

I. Philadelphia city—Benjamin Matchias.*

II. Philadelphia county—Thomas S. Forsythe, gain over Native.

X. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Frs. B. Streeter.

XIII. Luzerne and Columbia—Valentine Best.

XV. Union, Mifflin and Juniata—Ner Middlesworth.*

XVI. Cumberland and Perry—Robert C. Sterrett.

XVIII. Adams and Franklin—Wm R. Saddler.*

XIX. Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon—Alexander King.*

XX. Armstrong, Cambria, Clearfield and Indiana—William Johnston,* gain.

XXIV. Allegheny and Butler—Geo. Darsie.*

XXV. Mercer and Beaver — David Sankey.*

XXVI. Crawford and Venango—Jas. Forter Brawley.

The following list of persons, we think, can be relied upon as elected to the

HOUSE OF REPRESANTATIVES.

Adams—William Sherry.*

Allegheny—Lewis C J Noble,* Christian Snively,* Marshall Swartzwelder,* Henry Large.*

Armstrong—Lewis Brenneman.

Beaver—John Allison,* John Sharp, Jun'r.*

Bedford—James L. Kirk, Josiah Miller.

Berks—John C. Meyers, John Long, Samuel Fegely, Henry G. Stetler.

Bradford — Francis Smith, Abumah Wattles.

Bucks—J. W. Long, P. D. Bloom, Edward Nicholson.

Butler—Jacob Zeigler.

Cambria—John Kean.

Centre and Clearfield—John B. Meck, George Walters.

Chester—Henry S. Evans,* Thomas K. Bull,* George Ladley.*

Columbia—Stewart Pierce.

Crawford—S. G. Krick, J. K. Kerr.

Cumberland—Jacob Lefever, Abraham Lamberton.

Dauphin — James Fox,* Theodore Gratz.*

Deleware—Sketchley Morton.*

Erie—G. J. Ball,* Wm. Sanborn.*

Fayette—William Y. Roberts, William Rerick.

Franklin—William Baker,* Samuel Seibert.*

Greene—John B. Gordon.

Huntingkon and Blair—David Blair,* L. Breidenthall.*

Indiana—Wm. C. M'Knight.*

Jefferson, Clarion and Venango—Jno. Keatly, Jr. William Perry.

Juniata and Union—Samuel Weirich,* John M'Minn.*

Lancaster—Abraham Shelby,* J. B. Stubbs,* Thomas B. Jacobs,* Joseph C. Dickinson,* David G. Eshelman.*

Lebanon—David Grittinger.*

Lehigh and Carbon—Peter Bowman, Samuel Marx.

Luzerne—Samuel W. Groff, Samuel Benedict.

Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Sulkivan—Wm. F. Packer, Timothy Ives; Jr.

Mercer—Robert Black,* M. B. Kreman.

Mifflin—Hugh M'Kee.

Montgomery—Benjamin Hill, Benjamin F. Hallowell, David Evans.

Northampton and Monroe—B. S. Schoonever, Charles A. Luchenbach, Joseph Labough.

Northumberland—George A. Frick.

Perry—John Souder.

Philadelphia county—Thomas S. Fernon, Thomas Daly, Abraham Olwine, Thomas K. Finletter, William S. Hallowell, John K. Loughlin, Edward Vansant.

Philadelphia city—Thomas C. Steel,* George H. Hart,* Solomon W. Roberts,* John H. Diehl,* H. Rundle Smith.*

Schuylkill—George Boyer, Alexander W. Lyburn.*

Somerset—Jost J. Stutzman.*

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Samuel Taggart, Robert Little.

Tioga—Nathaniel A. Elliott.

Warren, M'Kean and Elk—Alonzo J. Wilcox.

Washington—Thomas Watson, Jacob Cort.

Wayne and Pike—Pope Bushnell.

Westmoreland—John Fausold, Harrison P. Laird, John F. M'Culloch.

York—Thos. Grove, David Williams, George F. Carl.

Whigs marked thus [*]

RECAPITULATION.

The next Legislature will stand as follows:

	Whigs,	Locofocos.
Senate,	19	14
House,	36	64
	55	78

NOT A COWARD.—Lieut. Addle, who was charged and tried for cowardice in a late attack just before the battle of Contreros, has been honorably acquitted.—The charges of cowardice against him were unfounded, and Lieut. Graham has offered him an apology.

The smallest full grown horse ever known has arrived at New York from Java, as a present for General Tom Thumb which, as a curiosity, is more extraordinary even than the General himself. It has arrived at full maturity, and yet weighs only 45 pounds!

☞The Hon. Alex. H. Everett, American Minister to China, died in Canton on the 28th of June last.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	*Shunk.*	*Irvin.*
Adams	1558	1946
Allegheny	4453	5763
Armstrong	2136	1918
Beaver	2034	2203
Bedford	2458	2205
Berks	8088	3357
Blair	1254	1854
Bradford	3058	2520
Bucks	4685	4341
Butler	1931	1860
Cambria	1139	974
Centre	2477	1782
Chester	4614	5152
Clarion	1607	631
Clearfield	857	582
Clinton	966	685
Columbia	2913	1506
Crawford	2265	1686
Cumberland	2867	2559
Carbon	786	484
Danphin	1872	2790
Delaware	1484	1719
Erie	1728	2586
Elk	182	93
Fayette	2811	2113
Franklin	2762	3219
Greene	1914	880
Huntingdon	1641	2012
Indiana	1415	2052
Jefferson	709	454
Juniata	986	975
Lancaster	4931	8741
Lebanon	1600	2149
Lehigh	2583	2239
Luzerne	3296	2017
Lycoming	1874	1528
McKean	313	252
Mercer	2617	2616
Mifflin	1431	1289
Monroe	1418	347
Montgomery	5141	3723
Northampton	2862	2359
Northumberland	1971	1231
Perry	1728	1106
Philadelphia co.	12,692	7605
Philadelphia city	3918	6512
Pike	671	142
Potter	530	183
Schuylkill	3720	2833
Somerset	913	2162
Sullivan	317	130
Susquehanna	2352	1463
Tioga	1750	972
Union	1479	2464
Venango	1326	802
Washington	3531	3335
Warren	849	659
Wayne	1291	686
Westmoreland	4525	2337
Wyoming	819	653
York	4007	3103
TOTALS	146,115	128,138
Reigart, (Native,)	11,207	
Lemoyne, (Abolition.	1,677	

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a 95
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	33 a 0 37
Potatoes	"	25 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 75
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

EMANATING FROM A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

DR. INGOLDSBY'S

Piles Specific.

AN INTERNAL REMEDY:

A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE: Whether Internal, External, Bleeding or Blind:

Has made radical cures in every case of the above mentioned complaints, as can be proved by personal reference, and several thousand certificates from all parts of the country.

The specific is an internal remedy, has a gentle action on the bowels, is pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless in the most delicate cases, male or female. Females before and after confinement are often troubled with constipation of the bowels, or costiveness, as well as the piles. In all such cases the Specific can be taken with perfect safety, and is a certain remedy.

PURGATIVES NOT NECESSARY.

So severe in their effects, and so liable to injure when used (*being in most cases the cause of piles when taken during fever and ague and many other diseases,*) are thus done away, with, as COSTIVENESS is easily removed by using this medicine, and the bowels restored to a vigorous and healthy action without leaving any perceptible effect on the system.

PILES OF SEVEN YEAR'S STANDING CURED.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have been a perfect victim to the complaint called Piles, contracted in the West Indies in 1838, and during a term of seven years ha e suffered beyond anything that could be conceived of—loss of appetite, food tasteless, want of rest, burning pain, weakness in the kidneys, and a total want of strength. So decidedly opposed to anything bearing a resemblance to quackery, that I have abstained from any inward or outward application. From the recommendation of our mutual friend Potter, No. 4 Hanover st., I was induced to give your medicine a full trial, and to those who may be similarly afflicted I give you leave to show this, with my name attached, having been, I firmly believe, entirely cured of one of the most confirmed cases of Piles that any poor creature was troubled with. Make whatever use you think proper of this testimonial of your invaluable medicine, designated by you as Dr. Ingoldsby's Piles Specific, and accept of my best assurances for your future success.

With regard your obedient servant,

W. H. JONES, Auctioneer, 22 Pine st.

Reference can be given to some of our most eminent Physicians.

Price 50 cents per Box.

Sold by the following duly appointed agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset.
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown.
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner ✕ Roads
Phillippi & Kiernan, Roxbury.
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyer Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" " Grantsville Md
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Peter Levy, Davidsville
Elias Stahl Mount Pela. [1y.]

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 81 a 5 00	
Wheat	85 a 90	
Rye	40 a 45	
Corn	00 a 45	
Oats	00 a 25	
Barley,	00 a 40	
Bacon, hams, per lb	9 a 10	
Pork	00 a 0	
Lard,	0 a 8	
Tallow, rendered	0 a 08	
" rough	0 a 00	
Butter, in kegs,	09 a 10	
" roll,	0 a 10	
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7	
" Goshen,	00 a 10	
Apples green, per barrel,	0 50 a 1 25	
" dried per bushel,	50 a 00	
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50	
Wool	00 a 26	
Eggs, "	13 a 0 16	
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00	
" Neshannocks	00 a 50	
Seeds, Clover	3 62 a 3 75	
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12	
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00	

CLICKNER'S SUGAR COATED Vegetable Purgative Pills.

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventive, but as a never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame.—Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small-pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quincy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancer, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heart-burn, Eresipilas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds gout, gravel giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. authony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or Whites, Gripes, king's evil, lockjaw, Hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy croup, swelled feet and legs, swine-pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and throughout the disinterested exertions of our foreign ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Emperor.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any repute sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND. ☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have no time to read half of them. What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire! It is possible that the many thousands who tried CLICKNER'S PILLS, can be deceived in their results? If any imposter or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up, as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in 1834. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the River counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J J & H F Schell Somerset
Edmund Kiernan Jenner ✕ Roads
Snyder & Zimmerman Stoystown
Phillippi & Kiernan Roxbury
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyers Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" " Grantsville, Md.
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl Mount Pela.

Likewise sold by the same Agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE,

AMERICAN OIL,

procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory rheumatism, spasms, colic, sprains, strains, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, tetter, erysipelas, scald head, croup, inflamatory sore throats, &c. &c.

Price 50 cents per Bottle.

CAUTION.—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agents for Western Pennsylvania, Wm. Jackson, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or through sub-agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the proprietor and General Agents for Western Pennsylvania as follows:

D. Hail & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm. Jackson, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named pamphlets, and the name of Wm. Jackson (the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania) printed on the outside of the label.

And in addition to be sold by the same agents

Dr. Thompson's Carminative

So justly celebrated as a sovereign remedy for all Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, flux, summer complaints of children and adults, &c. prepared only by Dr. Edgar Thorn (now of New York city, formerly of Pittsburgh.) For the last two years this celebrated and unsurpassed remedy for the above complaints have been well known, and extensively used in Pittsburgh and surrounding country with unqualified success which renders it unnecessary to parade a long list of testimonials in its favor, which could readily be done. Suffice itto say that numbers of the most respectable persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity have used and proved its wonderful efficacy. It is a Vegetable and scientific preparation predicated upon the unalterable Laws of Nature, adapted most certainly to remove the cause that the effect may cease without egotism. It can truly be pronounced one of the best remedies for the above complaints in the United States. No family should be without it, nor any person take a lengthy journey without a supply of this invaluable preparation.

September 21, 1847-1y

HAIR, Tooth, Nail and Flesh brushes for sale at WM. MCCREERY'S.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of the Whig Party.

☞During the heat of the late political campaign an article appeared in the "Herald" of the 12th ult., impugning the veracity of Solomon Bare, Esq., of Lavansville, by charging him with circulating a report that Gen. Irvin had taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Bare denies having circulated any such report, and from other circumstances independent of his denial, we feel bound to say that we believe Mr. Bare innocent of the charge. It was made upon what the writer deemed good authority at the time, but it originated in a misunderstanding of Mr. Bare's language, which was that Irvin had voted for the Bankrupt law and Patton had taken the benefit of it.

We consider it a matter of justice to Mr. Bare to make this statement, and to say further, that personally we have always esteemed and do yet esteem him as a good and worthy citizen.

THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY.

During the last fifteen years the Whigs of Pennsylvania had but one Presidential candidate who was the *first* choice of a majority of their party. That candidate was Gen. *Harrison*, and he the only Whig who within the period mentioned received the electoral vote of the State; and that only on the second trial. Both Mr. *Wirt* and Mr. *Clay* were admitted to be great and experienced Statesmen, but there was nothing in the career of either that was calculated so to arouse their friends to action as in the case of Gen. Harrison. The consequence was, that neither could secure the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. Nor could Mr. Clay now, though his friends cleave to him close as ever, carry the State—and a similar fate would await him in most of the other States in which he was defeated in 1844. Mr. Clay, therefore, it is clear, cannot be the next Whig candidate.

The names of Mr. Webster, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Crittenden, and others, have been mentioned in certain quarters as candidates; but it must be obvious to every one in the least acquainted with the state of public feeling, that the chances for the election of either would be worse than those of Mr. Clay. General *Scott* stands more prominent than either; yet even his popularity would scarcely be sufficient to carry him through successfully against the power and patronage of the General Government. The contest would be a doubtful one, to say the least of it. Our own feelings are with Gen. Scott, and if we did not entertain doubts of his success we should not hesitate to urge his nomination. But, fortunately for the Whigs, they have another man, of acknowledged worth and ability, about whose success there cannot be a doubt, and who, when elected, will in our opinion be disposed and able to do as much for the advancement of Whig principles as any other man. We need scarcely tell our readers, that this man is *General Taylor*.

Gen. *Taylor* would be likely to secure a more zealous and general support, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union, than any other man now living. The fact that he declines being a party candidate, cannot form a valid objection to him with any good Whig, for the very reason that the Whigs do not desire to see the Government administered for the benefit of any party whatever, but for the advantage of the whole people. To our mind, then, Gen. Taylor is precisely the man for the Whigs and for the country.

But the Whigs have need to be cautious also in the selection of another candidate: the one for Vice President. In so far as our means of knowing public sentiment on this subject enable us to express an opinion, we can safely say, that *Andrew Stewart* stands prominently before the people for that office. He has been long in public life—has been a steady and zealous advocate of the interests of the masses—and has on all occasions exhibited a firmness and perseverance that has scarcely ever been excelled.—The people know this, and are ready, nay, anxious, to confer upon him still higher honors. He would be a tower of strength, which, when added to the acknowledged popularity of Gen. Taylor, would bear down and overcome all opposition.

If, then, the Whigs be wise; if they desire, as surely they must to succeed at the next Presidential election—let them not hesitate, but nominate at once the individuals we have named. Let the usual forms be, for once, dispensed with. We need no National Conventions—no State Conventions,—save for the purpose of forming electoral tickets. Our candidates can, and ought to be, nominated by the people in county meetings. Let this be done without delay. The time and place for holding a State Convention to form an electoral ticket, can be determined afterwards.

☞The writ of Quo Warranto, sued out in the Supreme Court against Judge Burrell, has been quashed by the Court, on the ground that such writ can only be granted when the application is made by the Attorney General. Judge Coulter dissented from the rest of the Court and delivered a seperate opinion.

☞Of the gallant spirits that breathed their last on the battle-field at the city of Mexico, none were more esteemed than Capt. S. H. Drum and Lieut. R. H. L. Johnston, both of Westmoreland county, in this State.

The *Albany Journal* would like a locofoco opinion upon this simple proposition: Whether Polk's "pass" to Santa Anna or Corwin's speech afforded most "aid and comfort to the enemy."

☞The deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans, from the 5th of July to the 20th of October, one hundred and seven days, were 2,544.

☞Samuel Cleavenger, Esq., died suddenly at Waynesburg, on the 1st inst.

☞Gen. Taylor is reported to be on his way to visit his family in Louisiana.

[*For the Herald.*

"Boots! Boots! my kingdom for a pair of Boots! were the words that were *dangled* in our ears," &c.—*Visitor.*

Have you not, my master, put the *effect* for the *cause*? 'Tis a queer thing to have "words dangling" in one's ears; but seems quite rational to suppose that your "ears" would "dangle" about your head; especially when your familiarity with menageries is taken into view.—Though you may not be able to imitate all the beasts in your catalogue, it must be conceded that your appendages to your "upper story" would make you quite an appropriate "subject" to be trotted "around the ring" at a "monkey-show."

[For the Herald.

"Boots" sends his best respects to the facetious writer for the Visitor—acknowledges himself conquered, and cries "mercy!"—but hopes he of the Visitor will be magnanimous enough not to tell the "led-*dee-s*."

MORE TREASON.

The Norristown Herald says: The abuse so profusely lavished by the hired presses of the Administration upon all who doubt the President's wisdow, does not seem to prevent the expression of sentiment treasonable to *the party*, and *of course*, to the country, by locolocos who do not relish the collar manufactured for them by Polk, Ritchie & Co. The *Albany Atlas*, a leading locofoco paper, speaks to its would-be masters in the following significant language, and the *New York Evening Post* approvingly copies it:

"We say to Mr. Ritchie, and those who 'concur with him, GO YOUR WAYS! You 'were warned in time against the agitations and the distracting issues that your 'course in relation to the annexation of 'Texas would produce. You were implored *to take Texas without war*; 'you chose TO TAKE IT WITH WAR; and 'if now, at this day, you expect the Democracy of the North to bear the responsibility of your measures, they must 'at least be permitted to protest."

BEGINNING TO SUSPECT!

The President, it would seem, by the following remark of the Union, begins to doubt whether SANTA ANNA can or will prove false to his own country:—

"If Santa Anna is not so profound or bold a Statesman *as was supposed*—if circumstances do not permit him to withdraw not only from the Sabine, but from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, *the President may have* MISUNDERSTOOD *the man*, or the circumstances in which he might be placed."

These doubts and suspicions come too late. They cannot reclaim the millions of dollars which Santa Anna's return has cost us; nor can they call back to life the thousands of brave spirits who have fallen.—Alb. Ev. Jour.

A HARD HIT!—The Albany Evening Journal says, The following well directed blow was aimed at President Polk by Mr. Webster, in his Springfield speech:—

"And, sir, whatever else may be said of the circumstances, ordinary or extraordinary, that have waited upon the fortunes of the President of the United States, it must be admitted that, in one respect at least his case is somewhat singular. He has made war, he has seen great armies fighting numerous battles, and it has so happened *that he has had the selection of the commanders on both sides.*"

The Norristown Herald says: Years ago we thought we lived under a Republican Government, a Government of the people. The Executives, whether of the State or Nation, we thought, were created for the purpose of *executing* the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives. The idea that any of them possessed, or *could exercise*, powers which the Monarchs of Great Britain and France do not possess, and *dare not attempt* to exercise, never occurred to us. In all this, it seems, we were mistaken as will be seen by the following letter from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier. Well, we live to learn, and it may yet be shown that we may have all the *forms* of freedom, while the will of one man is *supreme*:

Washington, October 7.

"There is no good reason to believe that Congres will be disposed to limit the appropriations for the war, still less to withhold them. Besides, the Government *will take at once, or before Congress shall act*, SUCH MEASURES AS WILL LEAD TO VAST EXPENSES, *and Congress cannot undertake to repudiate them.*—It is a matter of doubt, too, *how far Congress can exercise* ANY *supervisions over the conduct of the war.* If the war be carried on at all, it must be by the Executive."

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Telegraphic despatches from New York bring the glorious news that at the election of Tuesday last the Whigs carried the Empire State by unprecedented majorities—amounting, in the aggregate, as is supposed, *to twenty or thirty thousand*!

Two-thirds of the Legislature will be Whig, which will give us a United States Senator.

Millard Fillmore, formerly an able Representative in Congress, who is the successful candidate for the office of Comptroller of the State, is the highest on the Whig ticket.

The majority in the city of New York for Hamilton Fish, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is about 4,000.

Except in the county of Schenectady all the returns thus far received show nothing but a recapitulation of Whig gains and Whig majorities.—Nat. Int.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

At the annual election in New Jersey, which also took place on Tuesday, we regret to learn that, owing to local causes, the Democrats succeeded in electing Daniel Haines to the office of Governor, over his worthy opponent, the Hon. William Wright, late a Representative in Congress. But, as a set-off to this partial victory of their opponents, the Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature by decisive majorities.—Nat. Int.

MR. POLK'S FRIEND SANTA ANNA.

The American public have daily cause to admire the foresight and sagacity which induced Mr. Polk to permit Santa Anna to return to Mexico. To be sure it would have occurred to ordinary minds, that a man who would bargain for a return to his own country, in order that he might be able to betray it, was not much to be trusted. But Mr. Polk is not an "ordinary mind," and the result of his negotiation with Santa Anna proves, beyond a peradventure, that it was the most extraordinary piece of diplomatic tact that the world has been called on to admire. Look at Santa Anna's last proclamation. Defeated in a series of bloody engagements, and driven from his capital, observe what mild and peaceful sentiments he breathes; admire how exactly all Mr. Polk's anticipations have been realized, and see the policy of permitting Santa Anna's return amply vindicated.—Take he following sentence as evidence of Santa Anna's friendship for this country and desire for peace:

"Mexicans! You will find me, as ever, leading in your defence, striving to free you from a heavy yoke, and to preserve your altars from infamous violation, and your daughters and wives from the extremity of insult. The enemy raises the sword to wound your noble fronts; do you draw it likewise to chastise the rancorous pride of the invader."

How Mr. Polk's eyes must be riveted on these peaceful sentiments thus gently expressed, and how must he chuckle in his inmost soul when he reflects that Santa Anna owes his power, to hold this language, to his prudence, to his sagacity and foresight.—Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

SENATOR MILLER, (OF N. J.,) ON THE WAR.—"The way to restore peace is not by withholding necessary supplies for the war, but by withholding our votes from its authors—not by withdrawing our troops from Mexico, but by withdrawing Mr. Polk from the executive chair. We will sustain the war for the sake of the country, and not for the objects for which the Executive now continues it. We will sustain it until we can, under the constitution and the laws, (thank God the time is not far distant,) place at the head of our national affairs one who will have the wisdom and the nerve to put an end to this inglorious war."

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FLOOD.—In Old Trappe, Montgomery county, Shunk's old tramping ground and the scene of all his anecdotes, he was beat 53 votes. But the two Hanovers adjoining Berks made it up to him in beans, with a vengeance. A Whig has no more chance in Hanover than a tobacco tee-totaller in Holland. The people of Hanover in Montgomery, and Tulpehocken in Berks, are all mixed up curiously in marriage and the women as well as the men vote.

MARRIED:

October 31st, by Rev. J. J. Covert, Mr. WM. ABLE, to Miss ELIZABETH SMITLEY, all of Quemahoning township.

On the 20th Sept, 1847, by A. Hanna, Esq., Mr. GODFREY NEUMILLER, to Mrs. ELIZABETH DEIRMET.

Same day by the same, Mr. FREDERICK BOWERS, to Miss MARY NEUMILLER—all of Milford township.

Somerset Lyceum

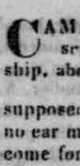
Will meet at the Lyceum Room on Friday evening next.

Question for Discussion.—"Ought the hours of a day's labor be limited by law."

Leaders in debate Little and McCreery.

Essayist, Declaimer,
Geo. Little, J. J. Schell.
Wm. Adams, Sec'y.

Somerset Guards Attention!



YOU will parade in front of the Court House, in Somerset borough, on Friday the 12th inst., precisely at one o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired, as amendments to the Constitution will be submitted to the company for adoption.

N. B. The High Court of Appeal composed of the three commissioned officers and 1st and 2d Sergeants, will be held on the same day at the Captains' office, at 3 o'clock, P. M. or immediately after parade, for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon all appeals for fines imposed since April, 1845, and of exonerating the collector from such fines as cannot be collected. Those members who have constantly absented themselves from parade and who are determined not to parade again, must pay up all arrearages of fines and for good cause shown to the Court of Appeal, they may be discharged.

The collection of all fines not then remitted, will be immediately enforced to the utmost extent of the law without fear or favor. By order of the Captain,

R. R. MARSHALL, O. S.

November 2, 1847.

STRAY COW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Allegheny township, about the 3d of October last, a

Red and White Cow,

about 6 years old; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 2, 1847. JOSEPH HOON

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber residing in Milford township, about the 20th of last August, a

Red Steer,

supposed to be 2 years old last spring, no ear marks; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

nov2-'47-3t* DANIEL BAKER.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber in Somerset township, on Friday the 12th day of November next, horses, colts, cows, young cattle,

Sheep and Hogs,

one broad wheeled wagon, plows and harrow, grain in the ground and by the bushel, hay by the ton, one thrashing machine, one wind mill, one ten plate stove and pipe, hathaway stove and pipe, one

Eight Day Clock,

bedsteads and bedding, with a variety of household furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by the subscriber. Conditions made known on day of sale.

SIMON CHORPENNING.

Nov. 2, 1747.

List of Causes,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 1847, commencing on the 15th day.

Sutter	vs	Whipkey et ux
Johnsons heirs	vs	Ankeny & Sanner.
Butt	vs	Millers adm'r
Rhoads	vs	Geiger
Mosburg	vs	Ludington
Moyer	vs	Milhouse and wife
Jones	vs	Somerset and Mt. Pleasant T. R, C,
Chorpennings use	vs	Auman
Miller's heirs	vs	Walker
Bird	vs	Rush
Lichty	vs	Lichty
Weyand et al	vs	Show
Clark	vs	Boyer
Piles use	vs	Chorpenning
Morton	vs	Benford & Sanner
same	vs	Forward & Stewart
same	vs	Cummins
same	vs	Coffroth
Gundle's heirs	vs	Friedline
Hugus	vs	Baird and Colvin
Suder	vs	Baughman
Connelly	vs	Countrymans administrator
Thompson's heirs	vs	Adams et al
Berkey	vs	Knupp
Saylor	vs	Younkin
M'Clatchey	vs	Brooks
Troutman & wife	vs	Troutman's ex'rs
Crossel	vs	Same
Ankeny	vs	Brom
Lenhart	vs	Lenhart
Fream	vs	Fream's ex'rs
Wilhelm & Wilhelm	vs	Peck et al
Kelly	vs	Pisel
Rowan & Baldwin	vs	Miller
Bell et al	vs	Horner
Weimer et ux	vs	Wilson
Boyd	vs	Holderbaum
Waugh	vs	Hite

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

Prothonotary's Office,
Somerset, Oct. 19, 1847.

FOR SALE,

BY the barrel or gallon, a lot of prime whiskey, at

nov2 SANNER'S STORE.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

FULL Jewelled Gold Levers for $40, warranted.—Jacob Ladomus, No. 246 Market street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at the following low prices—

Full Jewelled Gold Levers,	$40 00
" Siver "	20 00
Gold Lepines, full Jewelled	30 00
Silver Lepines,	13 00
Silver Quartiers,	$9 00 a 10 00

With a large assortment of Fine Jewellery, such as ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, bracelets, gold and silver pencils, gold chains, &c. Has also on hand a complete assortment of Lunette, patent and plain Watch glasses, Main Springs, Verges, Dials and Hands of every description; and in fact, a complete assortment of Watchmakers' tools and Watch Materials, to which he would call the attention of the country trade in general.

☞Those wishing anything in the above line, would find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB LADOMUS,

No. 246 Market street, below 8th,

Sept14-'47-6m Philadelphia.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said County on the 30th day of August, 1847. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On petition of Abraham Philippi for a decree of a specific performance of contract entered into by John Philippi, Esq. in his lifetime with Adam Fritz and Peter Philippi for a tract of land situate in Milford township. On motion of Mr. Kimmel the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Philippi, deceased—and all persons concerned except those who have waived—to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why a specific performance of contract entered into by the said John Philippi, dec'd, in his lifetime, with Adam Fritz and Peter Philippi should not be decreed agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof, and agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, for the purpose of completing the title to the said Adam Fritz and Peter Philipni, &c.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Philippi, Esq. decd, and all other persons concerned, except those who waived.

You laying aside all business and excuses are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday September 22d, 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why a specific performance of contract should not be granted, entered into by John Philippi, Esq, dec'd, in his lifetime with Adam Fritz and Peter Philippi, should not be decreed agreeably to the true extent and meaning thereof and agreeably to the act of assembly in such case mode and provided, for the purpose of completing the title to the said Adam Fritz and Peter Philippi, &c. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 30th day of August, A. D. 1847. WM. H. PICKING,

nov2.1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1847. Present the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty associate Judges of the same court.

On petition of Peter Herring the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, deceased. Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of John Gundle, deceased, widow and heirs of John Gundle, deceased, Joseph Miller the purchaser and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, 1847. and then and there show cause if any you have, why the said Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple trustees as aforesaid, should not pay the petitioner Peter Herring, the sum of five hundred dollars with the interest due thereon from the years 1826, 1829, 1832, 1835, and 1838, respectively, out of the funds arising from the sale of the Real Estate of said John Gundle, deceased.

To the Executors of Adam Gundle, deceased, Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple, trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of John Gundle, deceased, Joseph Miller the purchaser of said Real Estate and all other persons interested—

You laying aside all business and excuses are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, A. D. 1847, then and there to shew cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petitioner Peter Herring, out of the funds arising from the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, deceased, the sum of five hundred dollars with the interests due thereon from the years 1826, 1829, 1832, 1835, and 1838. "herein fail not."

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Somerset September 7, 1847.

W. H. PICKING,

October 26, 1847. Clerk.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubensville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	2s	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	2	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	50	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	98
Middletown	½	Hamilton	10
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	40
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far. & M. bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!!

MEN and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Plush, Hair-Seal and Glazed caps, very cheap at

J. M. HOLDERBAUM'S Store.

50,000 Victims every year

FALL A PREY TO CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND RAISING BLOOD, HECTIC FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS.

Mrs. Adams, 126th street, Harlem, suffered a year with a cough, pain in the chest, night sweats, and all the aggravated symptons of Consumption; nothing relieved her till she tried Sherman's Balsam—half a bottle cured her.

ULCERATED LUNGS AND LIVER.

Mr. E. T. Lawrence, Jackson street, Brooklyn, after years of suffering, and treated by various physicians, was pronounced incurable from ulcerated lungs and liver.

DYING,

as was supposed, he tried the Balsam: its effects were most miraculous; two bottles cured him.

PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Baggs, residing at 88 Sheriff street, 70 years old, has been subject to attacks of pleurisy and consumptive coughs for years. The Balsam has saved her from very great suffering.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

L. J. Beals, 89 Delancy-street gave it to his sister-in-law who had been an invalid for years from Asthma; to another considered as in consumption. It relieved them at once, so that they travelled several hundred miles.

SPITTING BLOOD

Is always alarming. It leads to the worst kind of Consumption, and unless arrested in time is generally fatal. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam is the best remedy it heals the wounded or ruptured blood vessels of the lungs, and thereby effects a permanent cure, while other remedies only stop the blood for some time. A few doses of this Balsam will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the medicine required—It has been successful in many cases, and that too where they had run into a rapid decline, or, as more generally expressed, "HASTY CONSUMPTION." Young persons, or those of middle age, are more subject to these attacks than the aged.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset,
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner X Roads.
Phillippi & Kiernan, Roxbury,
Chas. Krissinger, Berlin,
P. & W. Meyer, Meyer's Mill,
Miller & Dively, Salisbury,
" " Grantsville, Md.
S. C. H. McChesney, Smithfield,
Samuel Elder, Petersburgh,
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl, Mount Pela.

Likewise, Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, Tooth Paste, and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe, most sure and effectual remedy for coughs and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr. Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take. Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c. &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One trial will prove the fact.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All Healing Balsam.

Sept. 21, 1847. [1y.]

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements.

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction

Bonnets.

FLORENCE Braids, Straw, Rutland and Velvet Bonnets, cheap at
J. M. HOLDERBAUM'S.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, 1847, present the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and George Chorpenning associate Judge of the same court.

On motion of Mr Cox the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Shirer, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, A. D. 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price,

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

To SAMUEL FARNER, GREETING.

WHEREAS, Margaret Farner by her next friend Philip Brown did on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1837, prefer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with you the said Samuel Farner, in all time to come as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you the said Samuel Farner, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of November next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Margaret Farner, and to shew cause if any you have, why the said Margaret your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship, and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Samuel, as fully and effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you the said Samuel were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court at Somerset, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1847.

A. J. OGLE.
October 26, 1847. Proth'y.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

To JAMES DOWNER GREETING:

WHEREAS, Mary Elizabeth Downer, by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, did on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1847, refer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with you the said James Downer, in all time to come, as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you as we have heretofore commanded you the said James Downer that setting aside all excuses and other business you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our county court of Common Pleas there to be held on the third Monday in November next, to answer the petiton or libel of the said Mary Elizabeth Downer by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, and to show cause if any you have why the said Mary Elisabeth your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said James as fully and as effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black President of our said court at Somerset this 6th day of September A. D. 1847.

A. J. OGLE.
Sept. 14, 1847. Proth'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 22d day of November next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Koontz, administrator of Jacob Forney, dec'd.

The account of Peter Levy, executor of Margaret Riffle, dec'd.

The account of John A. Will, administrator of Adam Will, dec'd.

The account of Otho S. Mitchell, acting executor of Lewis Mitchell, dec'd.

The account of John Huffman and William Rushebarger, administrators of Jacob Huffman, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stahl, administrator of Christina Fox, dec'd

The account of Frederick Hoover, Guardian of William, Samuel, Jacob and David Hoover.

The account of Edward Dorsey, Administrator of Samuel Coughenhour, deceased.

The account of Jacob Peterson, administrator of Ruel Peterson, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Gaumer, administrator of Samuel Will, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
October 15, 1847, Register.

Private Sale.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,

in Somerset county, Pa.

THE undersigned will sell the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. A farm lying in Milford township, forks of Cox's creek and Castleman's river, containing

272¾ Acres

and allowance, with a house and barn thereon, and an excellent running fountain of water at the door; about 150 acres are cleared, (and 60 or 70 acres more can be cleared, of the best quality of land,) a good portion is in meadow and the balance first rate timber land, equal to any in the township; also

An Orchard

of choice fruit on the premises. The land is of the best in Milford township; has an abundance of limestone and coal thereon, adjoining lands of Simon Hauger, Jacob Miller, Ludwick Sanner, and others. The contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road route from Cumberland to Pittsburg passes through this tract.

No. 2. A Farm

lying in Jefferson township, at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Somerset and Mt. Pleasant turnpike road, containing 282 acres and allowance, on which are erected two dwelling houses; a large barn, wagon-maker shop, Blacksmith shop, oats house, &c. The one house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and has a running fountain of water at the door; about 80 or 90 acres of this tract are cleared, of which about 30 acres are in meadow, and as much more could be made, and is situate immediately west of Laurel hill creek; adjoining lands of Jacob Fleck, Henry Baker, and others; this could be made one of the best grazing farms in the county.

The subscriber is determined to sell the above tracts low; therefore would advise persons desirous of purchasing to examine them. M. A. Sanner, of Somerset, has been appointed agent for the sale of these lands, to whom application can be made, or to

JOHN GEBHART,
Oct. 26 '47. 10t. Pittsburg, Pa.

Jury List.

For November Term, 1847, commencing on Monday the 15th day.

GRAND JURORS.

Stoystown borough—William Waugh.
Somerset township—Daniel Coleman, Conrad Flack, Samuel Rhoads, Jacob Young of L., Isaac Young.
Brothersvalley—David Dickey, Gideon Bowman.
Paint—Samuel Holsapple, Jacob Custer.
Quemahoning—Samuel Miller.
Summit—Daniel P. Miller.
Southampton — Jacob Maritz, Samuel Hoyman, Peter Reiver.
Allegheny—Adam George.
Turkeyfoot—Jackson Mitchell, Thomas R. King
Elklick—Edward Dively, John Engle.
Addison—Joseph Henderson.
Berlin borough—Daniel Heffley.
Greenville—Owen Biel, Samuel Hochstetler.

Traverse Jurors.

Somerset borough — Andrew Stewart, Sulomon Knee.
Somerset township—Samuel Coleman, Joseph Shultz, Henry Sipe, Ludwick Weller, Josiah Walker, Rudolph Ferner, James McVicker, David Husband.
Greenville— Benjamin Lowry, Jacob Lint, John Baker.
Addison—Henry Wentling, Stephen Fuller.
Paint—George Fisher.
Conemaugh—Henry Umberer.
Jenner—John Forney, Hugh Wyand.
Southampton—Alexander Meese.
Quemahoning—Jacob Mowry.
Elklick—Jacob Lentz, Peter Livengood, John Glodfelty, Arthur McKindley, Jonas Keim.
Milford—Henry Frease, Jonathan Saylor.
Summit—Rudolph Boose.
Turkeyfoot—Alexander Nicklow, Minmore King.
Shade—Joseph Bash, Abraham Brubaker.
Brothersvalley—David Hay, Jacob K. Baighley.
Allegheny—Daniel Maritz.
Stonycreek—Jonathon Kimmel, Daniel Shank.

SOAPS.

TOILET, fancy and common soaps, for sale at the Drug store of
WM. MCCREERY.

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!!

MEN and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Plush, Hair-Seal and Glazed caps, very cheap at
J. M. HOLDERBAUM'S Store.

Stearine Candles.

A DAMANTINE Stearine Candles, a beautiful article, and equal to Sperm, on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. MCCREERY.

Confectionaries.

FIGS, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Cream, Pecon, and Ground Nuts, and Candies of all kinds, for sale at the Drug Store of WM. MCCREERY.

FRESH DRUGS!

AN excellent assortment of fresh Drugs, Medecines, Chemicals, Escences, Perfumery, Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnish, &c., &c., just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WM. M'CREERY,
Oct5-'47 Somerset, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Leuhart Shultz late of Milford township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Wednesday the 17th of November next prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Oct. 12'47-6t. Adm'r.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and Geo. Chorpenning and John McCarty associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans court to be held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of November next, (1847,) and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, 1847. WM. H. PICKING.
Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

A Valuable

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 15th day of November next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale) a valuable tract of land, situate within one-half mile of the Borough of Somerset, containing about

six hundred and fifteen acres,

more or less. This land is well watered, has good improvements and is well adapted either to grazing or grain growing, and may be advantageously divided into two or three parcels to suit purchasers. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those who may wish to purchase will be likely to visit and examine it for themselves before the day of sale.

EMILY OGLE.
Oct. 19. 1847.

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Witherow and others, *one hundred* acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd, Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD,
Aug31-'47-3m Mt. Pleasant.

WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay 1 cent per pound for all old metal, delivered at their Foundry in Somerset.

oct26 ARMSTRONG & CO.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Garret Ream, Esq., late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Friday the 12th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB REAM,
WILLIAM REAM,
JOHN ALWINE,
Oct. 5, 1847. Executors.

NOTICE.

IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January term 1846, No. 6.

And now to wit, 19th October, 1847, the account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset & Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 22d day of November next.

A. J. OGLE,
Pro. office, Oct. 26, '47. Proth'y.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jonathan Butler, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the house of John Brallier in the town of Wellersburg, Somerset county, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, (1847) prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JOHN T. EDWARD,
October 19, 1847. Adm'r.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the third Monday of November next, (15th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

NO CURE, NO PAY!—A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED IN TWO DAYS.—The most speedy remedy for pains in the loins, recent and chronic affections of the kidneys, disease of the bladder, gravel, seminal weakness, &c. Persons who, by indulging in a secret habit, have entailed on themselves constitutional debility, should apply immediately to DR. KINKELIN, of the Philadelphia Medical House, the oldest institution of the kind in the city. Office, N. W. corner of south *Third* and *Union* streets, between *Spruce* and *Pine*, 1½ squares from the Exchange.

This *medical house* was established by Dr. K. thirteen years ago, for the suppression of quackery, there being so many persons, without knowledge, name or character, who put advertisements in the public papers, that an institution of this kind was highly necessary to prevent the afflicted, especially strangers, from falling into the hands of some unskilful wretch, who, instead of curing, might send his victim to an untimely grave. Therefore, the afflicted should shun the numerous pretended physicians who know nothing of the practice of medicine, but consult Dr. Kinkelin, who cures

A CERTAIN DISEASE

in two or three days, according to the state of the patient, without the use of mercury. No mercurial remedies are used by Dr. Kinkelin; his medicines are palatable and harmless, and all patients are honorably shielded from even the possibility of being discovered. He who places himself under the care of Dr K. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician, and if he is not speedily relieved no remuneration will be demanded.

Strictures, one of the most troublesome and dangerous affections, which often end in gravel, inflamation, weakness, &c., Dr Kinkelin guaranties to remove speedily; as also, swellings, diseased prostrate gland, &c. Strictures have ruined many who had no knowledge of their existence.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and destroy both mind and body, should apply immediately. Weakness and constitutional debility immediately cured and full vigor restored. All letters *post paid.*

Take Notice—Dr. Kinkelin has had greater practice in the above affections than any physician in the United States. He also possesses an advantage over all others, from the fact of his having studied in the great hospitals of Europe.—Thousands in Philadelphia can testify that he cured them after every other means had failed.—Separate rooms for private consultation. Open till 9 P. M. [nov2-1y

TRAVELLERS supplied at a moments notice, with the requisite medicine to cure themselves privately.

Packages of medicines sent to any part of the United States.

CHEESE.

4 Boxes W. R. Cheese on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WM. MCCREERY.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

D. WEYAND. JOHN D. RODDY.

Law Partnership.

WEYAND AND RODDY,

Attorneys at Law, will attend punctually to all business entrusted to them. Collections and other business solicited. Office immediately opposite the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking, Main street, Somerset, Pa. sept. 21 47-3m.

NOTIONS.

CONSISTING in part of silver pencil cases, silver thimbles, steel beads, silk twist, (on spools, for purses,) watch guards, chains and keys, beads, necklaces, combs, water and fancy colours, camels hair pencils, crayon pencils, segar and tobacco boxes, pocket mirrors, tweezers, steel pens and holders, toys for children, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of WM. MCCREERY

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern cities, and am now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of cheaper than any Store in Somerset. My customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.
sept. 28, 1847.

Law Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward has been dissolved. The former having removed to Dayton, Ohio. All business entrusted to the firm and papers relative thereto have been left with Ross Forward who will attend to the same. His office is the same formerly occupied by Mr. Gebhart, on the north west corner of the diamond.

Oct. 12, 1847.

Notice to Assessors.

THE assessors for the year 1848, in the several districts of Somerset county, are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office, on Thursday the 18th day of November next, to receive their books, and instructions necessary for making the assessment of said year.

By order of the Board,
R. L. STEWART,
October 19, 1847-4t clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Miller late of Jefferson township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Milford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Saturday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL BARCLAY,
Oct. 12 1847. Adm'r.

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and

Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.
Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

Copper, Sheet-Iron and TIN-WARE.

MANUFACTORY,

One door east of the "Herald" Office, and immediately opposite Stahl's Hatter Shop, Main street, Somerset, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHAFFER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and vicinity that he has purchased from J. H. Benford & Co., their entire stock, and that he will continue to manufacture, TIN,

Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

at the old stand. Having lately purchased at Cumberland, a fresh supply of tin, sheet-iron and copper, he is now prepared to make to order all kinds of ware in his line of business. His work shall not be surpassed in style or durability.

Merchants and others

who keep Tin-ware for sale had better give him a call, as he can sell them ware as low as it can be bought at any other shop of the kind in the county. Approved country produce taken in exchange for ware. Mending done on short notice, and reasonable prices. Remember the shop is on Main street, one door east of the "Herald" office, Somerset, Pa.

August 31, 1847.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Citizens of Somerset.

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!

Men may cry peace! peace!! when there is no peace!!!

The war is actually begun!! but "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," neither does the "Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Anti-bilious Family Pills," where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as bilious, remitting, intermiting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholic, cholera morbus, dysentary, sick head-ache, &c, in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and blood; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifyer of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions, cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev B. Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J Wildemuth, of Montgomery co., Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used: never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12½, 25 and 50 cents per box. Sold by the following agents, viz:

Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit,
J. H. & E. Benford, Snydersville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset tp.
William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county.

August 31, 1847-6m

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 228 Greenwich Street, New York, and 193 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]